(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1468.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1773.

TO THE PRINTERS.

I TAKE the liberty to submit to the conſideration of the publick, a few obſervations on the performance in your gazette of the 7th inſtant, under the ſignature of *Solon*. I differ with him in ſentiment, and think he is miſtaken in his policy.

I agree with him, that a regulation of our ſtaple would greatly conduce to the proſperity of this province, and have no doubt but the lower houſe will do every thing in their power to obtain a regulation on ſuch terms as they ſhall think moſt for the advantage of the country;—I ſhall after a few remarks endeavour to point out the only mode that occurs to me, to obtain ſuch an important point.

"The officers agree to a money regulation of "their fees, according to the old table after *certain real abuſes* ſhall be ſtruck off."—But the officers will not agree, that there are any *real abuſes* in the practice of charging under the old table; the upper houſe will not agree, that the charge by the commiſſary-general for letters of adminiſtration granted by deputy commiſſaries, and for which they are paid, is an abuſe.—But inſiſt upon and juſtify it ſolely under the practice.——The upper houſe will not agree that the charge by the ſecretary, for ſervices never performed, is an abuſe.—Can there be a more plain and ſimple propoſition than this, *that an officer ſhall not be paid where he does no ſervice?* Yet this was in fact the great obſtacle to a ſettlement of officers fees, and can there be any hope of a regulation of the fees of office, in this province, if the upper houſe will not agree to a propoſition founded on the cleareſt principles of juſtice?

It is a fact, too notorious to be controverted, that the exorbitancy of the fees of office ariſe more from the abuſes of the old regulation than from the increaſe of buſineſs.—Another objection is made to the old table; in ſome inſtances the allowance is moſt unreaſonable, double, may treble what is allowed in the neighbouring colonies of Virginia and Pennſylvania for the *ſame* ſervice.

Policy requires an eye to the emoluments of office, they ſhould bear a proportion to the circumſtances of the province;—if not reduced when outrageous, as power naturally follows wealth, the officers, who are always dependent on and attached to government, will be too ſtrong for the people; this influence is already too fatally experienced, ſcarce an office is held without a *rider*, and, in a few years, we ſhall have only *deputies* while the *principals* reſide in Britain.

The government here claim a *right* to regulate the fees of office by *proclamation*; this appears to me to be a neceſſary preliminary point to be ſettled, previous to a legiſlative regulation——If ſuch be the right of prerogative, there is no neceſſity for a law, and it would be an encroachment on prerogative to attempt it.——I ſubmit it to the *cool* conſideration of my ſuperiors, if it would be prudent to make any regulation of fees, without that point is firſt ſettled and determined. It was the ſentiment of the delegates of this province, in 1739, "that in ſafety to themſelves, "their conſtituents and poſterity, they could not "agree to a *perpetual* law, in reſpect to officers fees;" and if a *temporary* law could *now* be agreed on, can a good reaſon be aſſigned, why we ſhould leave the queſtion open, to be revived hereafter, upon the expiration of ſuch temporary law?

"The governor has already *given up*, to the county "courts, as has *long* been deſired, the writs of replevin and of common recovery."——It is true that the people have *long* deſired, above thirty years have their repreſentatives attempted, to obtain a law for the iſſuing replevins out of the county courts;—it was as conſtantly refuſed by the upper houſe; the apparent utility of the bill, the great eaſe and convenience of the ſubject, in a ſpeedy and convenient remedy for the obtaining of juſtice, were not of ſufficient weight to obtain the aſſent of the upper houſe, without a reſervation of the uſual fee to the chancellor, on every writ of replevin iſſued out of the county court, tho' the ſervice was to be performed by the clerk of the county court, and tho' the chancellor was to do nothing for the reward, "as the price of the eaſe and "convenience of the ſubject."——If this moſt unreaſonable propoſition of the upper houſe had been agreed to, by the repreſentatives of the people, it would have eſtabliſhed a precedent, to pay for a facile adminiſtration of juſtice, and a fee to the chancellor where no ſervice was done, a poſition incompatible with juſtice and policy; and ſuch a conceſſion might have been urged to ſupport, and have precluded the lower houſe from diſputing, the unjuſt and extravagant charges by the commiſſary-general, ſecretary and other officers, for ſervices never rendered.

I admit a *new* ſyſtem, *ſeemingly*, has *lately* taken place in the conduct of the upper houſe, they have adopted the long contended for principles by the lower houſe, that the ſubject is entitled to a ſpeedy and convenient remedy for the obtaining of juſtice, and that the eaſe and convenience of the people is to be conſulted; and now by law replevins may be iſſued out of the county courts, without a reſervation of a fee to the chancellor, and eſtates tail may be barred, without the expence attending the ſuffering common recoveries; but that the governor has *given up* (the term is offenſive to me) any thing but what juſtice and the right of the ſubject required, I deny, and he can claim no other merit, than having agreed to that, which juſtice and his duty demanded. In truth, the *object* of the bill, ſo much boaſted of, and with ſo little foundation, was *extrinſic* the bill; the upper houſe and governor have done indeed, what had been for a great number of years preſt for by the lower houſe, and which ought to have been done *long ago*, but then they have *now* done it to anſwer a *particular purpoſe on the ſpur of the occaſion*.

"The only difficulty which ſeems to remain is, "what is to become of the clergy,"—"here is our "ſtumbling block."——

Every man, a friend to the church of England, wiſhes for a liberal eſtabliſhment for its miniſters, but the claim of 40lb of tobacco per poll, in *tobacco*, is eſteemed a burthen and a grievance, the people are ſtruggling to get rid of it, the clergy and government are endeavouring to fix the yoke on them. I could wiſh the point had never been put into a legal courſe of determination; I could wiſh the clergy had compromiſed with the people, and taken the 4*s* per poll, which they would willingly have paid, until a proviſion had been made by the legiſlature, and I wiſh to ſee it ſettled, to general ſatisfaction, *elſewhere*, rather than by a determination from the judges of the ſupreme court, I mean, by the interpoſition of the general aſſembly, or the verdict of a jury. I hope the propoſition, that the *preſent* clergy ſhall receive 28lb of tobacco per poll, at the warehouſe, from the *tobacco-maker*, and 4*s* per poll from *non tobacco-makers*, will *never* be agreed to by our repreſentatives;——becauſe it revives the partial, unjuſt and odious diſtinction between *planters* and *farmers*, members of the ſame community, is founded in the plaineſt iniquity, and ought to be rejected with indignation, unleſs it can be proved, indeed, that the *planter*, from the different nature of his occupation, receives more benefit, more ſpiritual grace, and comfort from his miniſter than the *farmer*.

I widely differ in opinion with *Solon*, that the clergy is the *only* difficulty,—the ſtumbling block to a regulation of the ſtaple, nor can I conceive, "if that bone "of contention was once digeſted, that *every* objecti-"on to paſſing the journal would be ſet aſide, *all par-"ties ended, all diſputes compromiſed*, and the three "branches of the legiſlature on thoſe terms with each "other, that every lover of his country could wiſh."——I cannot view the clergy as *ſolely* chargeable with the unhappy differences, that at preſent diſturb and diſtract this province.——I can ſee no connection between the clergy and a regulation of our ſtaple; I cannot ſee why a law may not paſs to advance the trade of the province, tho' no proviſion can be agreed on for the clergy, nor can I comprehend what influence a ſettlement of an allowance to the clergy can have on the paſſage of the journal, for the payment of publick creditors; they ſeem to me diſtinct and unconnected.——I have always thought, if an agreement could be affected reſpecting the fees of office, that the proviſion for the clergy would be eaſily agreed on; the inſpection law fell, in November 1770, *principally* from a diſagreement between the upper and lower houſes relative to OFFICERS FEES, *the allowance to the clergy was agreed on, at 4ſ per poll, without any partial diſtinction between planter or farmer, and lawyers fees were ſettled.*—

The clergy were not held up, as the bone of conteſt to be digeſted, till November ſeſſion 1771, I think the clergy are now toſſed out as the tub to divert the attention and draw the reſentment of the people and their repreſentatives from the officers, and that it is the ſcheme of government and its officers, that the people, to prevent the heavy, the intollerable tax of 40lb of tobacco per poll, may be induced to compromiſe with the officers.

"ONE branch of the legiſlature ſeems determined "not to give up the clergy, *nor aſſent to any inſpection "law without ſome regulation of their dues, as well as "the fees of the officers.*"—Ergo, Solon, the repreſentatives of the people, you mean, muſt ſubmit; to be ſure *this one branch of the legiſlature* muſt not yield, ſuch ſubmiſſion, tho' warranted by every principle that ought to influence a publick character, would affect the *dignity* of government.—However as ſuch a reſolution has never been communicated to the lower houſe by the governor, or upper houſe, I muſt take the liberty to remark on ſo extraordinary a poſition.

If the upper houſe ſhould perſiſt in their reſolutions with reſpect to the clergy; reſolutions formed out of complaiſance to the ſentiments of the governor expreſſed in his meſſage to them, *(A)* and no agreement can take place relative to officers fees; why then, ſtript of all diſguiſe, the poſition of Solon is this,—the inſpection law is of great utility, the loſs of it is felt by the planters, and, to obtain it, the repreſentatives *muſt* agree to what is palpably and ſelf evidently unjuſt, reſpecting both officers and clergy.——I can never believe either branch of the legiſlature can be ſo dead to publick virtue, and act in ſo direct oppoſition to the end and purpoſe of its exiſtence and creation, as to maintain, that the people ſhall not, in *one inſtance*, have what is confeſſedly right, becauſe they will not, *in another inſtance*, agree to what is *oppreſſive and wrong*.

But how will the ſettlement of the diſputes reſpecting the clergy compromiſe *all diſputes*, end all parties, and bring about the paſſage of the journal?

Is the tonnage—the 2ad per hhd.—the common law fines, forfeitures and amerciaments (which include the claim of the clerk of the council) officers fees, and the late proclamation—ſettled?

I will now endeavour to point out the only mode, that occurs to me, to obtain a law to regulate our ſtaple.—For the reaſons above ſuggeſted, I have no hope of an agreement between government, its officers and the upper houſe, and our repreſentatives, on the ſubject of officers fees, and the proper proviſion for the clergy.——It is my moſt fervent wiſh, that no bill will paſs to regulate officers fees, without an explicit diſavowal of the right of prerogative to ſettle fees by proclamation; to ſubmit to ſuch an arbitrary, illegal meaſure, would be moſt baſely to betray the rights of the people; to paſs it over in ſilence, and leave it to be revived, on ſome future occaſion, would be a temporiſing meaſure unbecoming the repreſentatives of a free people.——I as ſincerely wiſh that no bill will paſs for officers fees, without a correction of *all abuſes*, and that the principle, hitherto maintained by the people, that fees ought not to be exacted for ſervices not actually performed, will be ſteadily adhered to, and never departed from by their repreſentatives.

"What then muſt we do?"—as there is no connection between a regulation of our ſtaple and officers fees, or the clergy, and a proviſion for the one may well ſubſiſt, without a proviſion for the other, and there is no probability of obtaining a regulation for the whole, I would humbly propoſe, that a bill be prepared by our repreſentatives to regulate the *ſtaple only*, and that care be taken, by clauſes in the bill, to avoid all difficulties with reſpect to the act of 1701-2, and furniſh no grounds to affect the queſtion, as to its validity, and then if ſo uſeful, ſo beneficial a law ſhould be loſt, it will be obvious to the world on what points, and to whom the wound to our ſtaple ought to be imputed.——This mode cannot be objected to by the upper houſe, without a manifeſt inconſiſtency of conduct, as they, on the 31ſt of October 1770, ſent down a bill to the lower houſe, "*to revive and conti-"nue the late inſpection law, and the ſupplementary acts "thereto, except ſuch parts as limitted or concerned officers "and lawyers fees or clergy's dues*" and it may alſo be remembered, that the upper houſe, in October ſeſſion 1771, propoſed, *to leave the clergy out of the bill.*—Add to this, that the clergy's dues, in Virginia, and the ſtaple of that colony, which is tobacco, are regulated by different laws.

Solon wiſhes, tho' an old man, to ſee the day *when party* in this country ſhall have entirely ſubſided,——I alſo wiſh to ſee the day *when* the authority and dignity of government, will be *honourably* maintained.——

When the tonnage, and 2ad per hogſhead, and the claim by the clerk of the council, is given up by go-

*(A) On the conference between the two houſes on the 21th of November 1771, the lower houſe obſerve, "in the "preſent bill the lower houſe have adopted the proviſion "for the clergy propoſed laſt ſeſſion by the upper houſe. No "argument can be neceſſary to evince to the upper houſe the "propriety and juſtice of their own propoſition. Your "honours are now pleaſed to object to this part of the bill, "and have obſerved, that "what paſſed the laſt ſeſſion not "having been productive of any regulation, can't, you pre-"ſume, be binding on both houſes at this time." Permit us "therefore to remark, that tho', upon the concurrence of both "houſes only, neither of them are legally bound; yet in "point of conſiſtency, eſſential to the dignity of legiſlation, "a departure from a propoſition, ſolemnly made and deli-"berately acceded to, cannot be juſtified, while the princi-"ple remains, upon which the propoſition was founded. "You have not even intimated that you have changed your "opinion of the propriety and juſtneſs of your own propoſi-"tion, nor have aſſigned any other cauſe, for declaring "from what you propoſed, than the aſſurance you have "had, by meſſage, that his excellency will not paſs the law, "with the alternative extended to the clergy." And on the 22d the lower houſe alſo obſerved, to their honours, "that "the governor's meſſage has determined your action tho' it "does not ſeem to have convinced your underſtanding." Id. pa. 69. The obſervation was founded in truth, and may well be evinced from the anſwer of the upper houſe of the 23th Nov. "If it could be ſhewn, that any uſeful pur-"poſe may be attained by our agreeing to a bill, to be pre-"ſented for rejection, we ſhould cheerfully adopt the alter-"native in its fulleſt extent." That is, we ſhall retain our opinion, as to the propriety and juſtice of our propoſition, of extending the alternative to the clergy's dues, ſolemnly made and deliberately acceded to, but, as the governor has noti-fied that he will not aſſent, therefore we, tho' the princi-ple remains on which the propoſition was made, muſt and will retract our opinion.——

vernment;——*when* the late arbitrary and illegal proclamation is withdrawn;——*when* the members of the upper house, hold their seats for *life*, and not at *pleasure*, and hold no lucrative office under government;——*when* the *same* gentlemen are not members of the upper house, counsellors, and judges in the provincial court, and court of appeals;——*when* the judges of our supreme court, hold their commissions *during good behaviour*, and are declared incapable of holding any place from government, but their judicial stations, the income of which to be liberal;——*when* the office of chancellor, is separated from the office of governor;——*when* a law can be obtained to prevent the sale of offices;——*when* the officers of government hold their places during *good behaviour*;——*when* the interests of the governors, and the governed, are inseparable;——*when* the good of the people is the object of government;——*when* the law of the land is the rule of conduct, and not *illegal proclamations*;——THEN will government be *respected and supported*;——THEN will the governor be considered to be the friend of the people, over whom he presides; THEN will the gentlemen of the council be thought to act and advise according to their opinion with honour and integrity; THEN will the upper house be deemed, independent of government, and not perverted by the influence of interest and bias of office; THEN will it no longer be deemed *infamous* to hold an office of profit under government; THEN will the name of *officer* or *placeman* cease to be used as expressive of *time-server* or *slave* to government.——*When I see all this*, which I sincerely wish, the people will be happy.

LYCURGUS.

LONDON, *August* 9.

IT is confidently asserted, from authentic intelligence, that the Spaniards have now actually in the West Indies 35 ships of war in good condition, 26 of which are of the line, including those at La Vera Cruz and Campeachy.

It is said that the government has now adopted serious thoughts of uniting Ireland to the government of Great-Britain; and that it is for this purpose Lord Harcourt was appointed to succeed Lord Townshend, the abilities of the former being acknowledged superior to those of the latter in negociation, as he frequently proved during his residence at the court of Versailles. Lord Townshend tried this business, but failed; and it is even said, that the present L. L. meets with difficulties which he has but little hopes of surmounting.

What has started the idea of incorporating Ireland in British government, is, the distressed condition of that kingdom. For it is supposed that the kingdom may be governed at a less expence in its proposed situation than in its present one.

August 10. We are informed by the last ships from India, of the death of admiral Harland, commander in chief of his majesty's fleet in those seas; and it is said that Commodore Mackenzie, who lately commanded in Jamaica, will succeed to the command.

August 12. Governor Hutchinson's letters, which have given such offence to the Americans, were written to Mr. Whately, the compiler of the stamp-act, and one of George Grenville's legion, and since his death having fallen into other hands, they were sent over to Boston.

The conversation in the Beau Monde at Paris, hath turned, for some time past, upon a fracas which happened betwen one Count O'Rourke, and the dutchess D'Olonne. This O'Rourke is one of the most extraordinary adventurers of the age; he was originally a common soldier upon the Irish establishment. Being remarkably handsome he left the regiment, came to London, where being supplied with cash, he frequented the publick places in quest of female game: his effrontery procured him access to the polite, his figure recommended him to the fair, and his personal bravery preserved him from the insults of rivals. The first object upon whom his charms made an impression was a sister of the late Lord Halifax, with whom he found means so far to ingratiate himself, as to procure a promise of her hand. The Count, however, was unfortunately discovered before the match could take place; a duel was the consequence between the Count and the party who discovered him, in which the latter was run through the body. Thus disconcerted in his schemes, the Count visited the continent, where he appeared in a military character, and gave out that he was descended from a line of kings who existed in Ireland before the flood. In Poland he was made chamberlain to the late king; from thence travelling to Paris, he procured a *brevet* of *Maistre de Camp* from the king of France; he then entered into the service of the empress of Russia, in which he continued until the war broke out with the Turks; when being too rigid a Mussulman to fight against the latter, he returned to Paris, commenced an acquaintance with the dutchess D'Olonne, with whom he lived for a considerable time in intimate familiarity. The dutchess appointed him receiver of her rents, and superintendant of all her pecuniary affairs. This office the Count discharged as became a man of honour; but whether owing to female caprice, or the Counts infidelity, a quarrel ensued between this rapturous pair, in which the lady charged the Count with peculation; the Count retorted, by charging the lady with being greatly in his debt; after much abusive altercation on both sides, and a paper war, the matter was finally decided before the parliament of Paris, in the Count's favour. The dutchess, in one of her literary attacks expresses her suprise, "That an Irish "prince, in whose veins the blood of kings flows, "should demean himself by accepting from her hands "so menial an office as that of *Steward*." The Count replies, by saying, "That it could not degrade a "monarch to superintend the *domestic affairs* of a *lady*."

It is said that the reason why Great-Britain has all along declared for a neutrality in the affairs of Poland was, that she was cautious in expressing her real sentiments upon this affair till it was known what France was to do. It is apparent now, that France is determined to be no longer a quiet looker on, and in this case, it is impossible for the British ministry with all their timidity and caution, to keep themselves out of the scrape.

By authentic advices from Petersburgh, we learn that the grand Duke of Russia is preparing to set out for the army of Count Romanzow, in order to serve during the remaining part of the present campaign.

It is assured, that a correspondence is already begun between the grand Vizir and M. Obrescow, the Russian minister plenipotentiary; in which the former has made some fresh propositions for peace, on the part of the Porte.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon.

"From the vigilance of the king's secretary, a farther discovery will probably be made of the contrivers of the abominable conspiracy against the life of his majesty. Some noble families, allied to the church, are suspected, and it is not unlikely, but many others of inferior rank are engaged in the diabolical affair. The cause of it is said to proceed from his majesty's shaking off that bigotry and superstition that prevails here, and endeavouring to possess his subjects, with more liberal sentiments. The jealousy of the clergy took the alarm, and the priest who made the attempt was an enthusiast.

NEW-YORK, *October* 7.

Extract of a letter from London, dated August 10.

"The duke of Richmond opposed the favourite object of the India directors, the exportation of tea to your continent; but though he did it in very elegant terms Mr. Boulton, the chairman, was very much hurt at this resistance; however, the question was put and carried; yet the discouragement they have since met with from a general refusal of the commanders in your trade, to take it on board, has embarassed the whole direction to such a degree, that the sending of this article is still very doubtful, although a vessel is getting ready to receive it for Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and South-Carolina. The lord lieutenant, alarmed at the prospect of meeting the parliament in an ill humour, begins to wish himself back again in old England, comfortably retired into the seat of the privy seal, for which he has more than once expressed a desire of exchanging his present high station. The Earl of Harrington has got his son, Lord Petersham, removed from his colours, in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, to a company in general Claverings. The eyes of all Europe are fixed upon the very critical situation of the Russian army, which is now in pursuit of the vanquished grand Vizir, amongst those mountains which have hitherto proved insuperable to all the attemps of foreign invasion, how Mr. Romanzow's detachments will acquit themselves in such difficult situations, it is impossible to conceive; he has lost his right hand man, Weissman, a Saxon, his fate was exactly similar to that of our glorious countryman Keith, who fell fighting for the house of Brandenbourg at Hochkirchen. If these two generals Stupuchin and Potemkin, who are acting as pioneers for Count Romanzow, on the other side of the Danube, should be able to pass the mountains, and establish themselves without heavy losses in such a manner as may enable the commander in chief to bring up the main body of the army, the whole affair will terminate in the Sultan's final retreat to his territories in Asia, and an entire abdication of his European dominions to the empress of the Muscovites.

"You have in the incloied paper a list of the last promotions for your military friends; but the vacancy in the 60th regiment is not yet supplied; in a few days I shall know whether Col. Christie, who is strongly supported for the succession, or Major Etherington, will be preferred: one of these gentlemen, I have no doubt, will be lieutenant colonel to the 2d battallion, and yet many others, and some of them your particular friends, are contending for the nomination.

"An unusual plenty of money is now daily dissipating in the several boroughs preparatory to a new general election. Corruption has already increased the idleness of the people, and a great neglect of manufacture succeeds both in the north and west of England. The citizens of London seem determined to return Mr. Wilkes again, with their favourite Mr. Bull, so that the popular party will this year have a Mayor, as well as both the sheriffs to their liking.

"Mr. Maseres, sometime the Attorney General for Quebec, piqued at Mr. Chambers's being appointed a senior to him, in the nomination of the Puisne judges, for the East-Indies, has declined to accept the appointment. Lady Augusta Stewart, fourth daughter to the Earl of Bute, was married about three weeks ago to Mr. Corbett, a military gentleman; it was a love affair, and we are told, my Lord and the Countess were not consulted on the occasion.

"Captain Dean will sail in about 10 days, by him I shall write to you again."

PHILADELPHIA.

Capt. Hood from Bristol the 25th of August in lat. 48, 30, long. 14, 25, spoke the ship Annapolis, Capt. Eden, from Maryland for London: September 13, in lat. 39, 24, long. 32, 47, he spoke the ship Elizabeth, Cap. Shroudy from this port for Cadiz, out 27 days; and same day spoke the ship Clementina, Capt. Patrick Brown, from this port for Lisbon, out 28 days; who had the day before, spared two hands to the brig Kitty, Capt. Fearns, (her's being sick,) of this port, bound from Maryland for Lisbon: on the 5th inst. in lat. 41, 20, long. 61, 30, he spoke the ship Thomas & Richard, from New-York for London: on the 7th, Capt. Hood had a hard gale of wind; and on the 9th, in lat. 38, 24, long. 68, 20, he spoke the sloop Liberty, Capt. Hunter, 4 days from Rhode Island on a whaling voyage, who had lost one of his boats in the gale.

THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN,

At his store in the new building on the front of the dock, has just imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Nicholson, from London,

A GENERAL assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the different seasons, and to be disposed of wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for ready money or short credit. At the same place may be had genuine old Barbados spirit, Muscovado sugar, coffee, spermaceti and tallow candles, soap, Poland starch, pearl and Scots barley, and a few dozen good claret.

N. B. Those persons who are indebted to him in accounts of twelve months standing and upwards, are hereby requested to pay immediately, otherwise suits will be brought against them without further notice. 3 w

Annapolis, October 22, 1773.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he intends opening school on Monday the 8th day of November, in the house next door below Mr. Francis Fairbrother's, near the dock, where he purposes teaching the English language grammatically, writing various sorts of hands, arithmetic in all its branches, book-keeping in the Italian manner, the elements of algebra, geometry and trigonometry, with their applications to measuring, surveying, and navigation.

And as he has for several years past, been honoured with the care and tuition of a considerable number of respectable pupils, considers himself under the greatest obligation to the publick of this polite metropolis, and therefore solicits the favour of their acceptance of this publick and grateful acknowledgement, and as he is determined that the most minute opportunity of promoting the success of his pupils shall not be neglected, and that decorum and assiduity shall be observed, presumes his present and useful undertaking will merit general attention and encouragement, and that his faithful endeavours will gain the esteem and approbation, and thereby promote his felicity, which will be center'd in a conscientious discharge of his duty.

I am, with reverence and respect,
The publick's most obliged,
And most humble servant,
4 w THOMAS BALL.

Anne-Arundel county, October 18, 1773.

To be sold at publick sale, on Saturday the 27th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for sterling money, bills of exchange, or current money at an exchange to be agreed on at the day of sale,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 211 acres, 40 of which is meadow, about 10 of salt marsh, 50 of wood land, and the rest very good for wheat or tobacco. Great part of this land is very level, and has within these few years been greatly improved by mud hauled out of the creeks at low tides and laid on it, which is easily done, the place being nearly surrounded by water. There are good landings all round the land, and plenty of oysters, fish and wild fowl. A clear title will be made to the purchaser, on payment of the money, or long credit for one half if required. I would advise any person inclinable to purchase, to view the land before the day of sale, as some pains has been taken to prejudice the sale, by sundry persons, with a view to purchase it at a low price. The whole is under good fence, and lies on Rhode river, within seven miles of Annapolis. Nathaniel Waters who lives on the premises will shew the land to any one on application, and inform them of any particulars relative to the land.

To be sold by publick vendue, on Thursday the 25th day of November next, at Dorsey's forge, near Elk-Ridge Landing,

SEVERAL negroes, white servants, horses, cattle, waggons, carts, some houshold furniture, and sundry other articles, belonging to the estate of Mr. Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; among the negroes are two forgemen, a blacksmith, and a lad who has worked some years with the blacksmith. The sale to begin at twelve o'clock, when the terms will be made known by

SAMUEL DORSEY,
Oct. 22, 1773. MICHAEL PUE,
W. GOODWIN,
ts ELEANOR DORSEY.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ship Morning Star, Captain Dempster, from Rotterdam,

TWO hundred healthy young German passengers, (amongst which are many valuable tradesmen) whose freights are to be paid to
w 3 JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

N. B. The Morning Star carries about 400 hhds. tobacco, and may be chartered for London, by applying to J. C.

Baltimore, October 23, 1773.

To be CHARTERED for LONDON,

THE ship Union, Andrew Bryson master, burthen about 500 hhds. of tobacco; apply to
w 3 JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

Baltimore, October 27, 1773.

To be sold by publick vendue, on Tuesday the 23d day of November next, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Dorsey, son of Caleb,

ABOUT thirty head of cattle, some sheep, horses; houshold furniture, and sundry other articles. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Henry Dorsey, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any claims, to bring them in properly proved, to

ts Wm. GOODWIN, Administrator.

To be sold, on Tuesday the 16th of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day after, at the house of John Ball, in Annapolis, for sterling cash, bills of exchange, or current money,

A VALUABLE tract of land, called the Golden Grove, lying in Dorchester county, near Choptank bridge, containing fifteen hundred acres. This land is well adapted either for farming or planting, and has on it several fine branches, which with a little trouble may be made fit for the scythe. There are on the said land, a new dwelling-house eighteen by twenty-two feet, well done, also several new tobacco-houses, barn, stable, meat-house, quarters, and all other convenient houses newly built. This tract is exceedingly well timbered, and large quantities of oak boards, and shingles may be got on it, there being at least nine hundred acres of wood, consisting chiefly of oak of all kinds, many large hiccories and poplars. Part of the soil is very proper for producing fine tobacco, being a very rich black sand, and the other very fine for farming as above; the greatest part being very level, though some extreme pretty risings to build on. Any person inclining to purchase will be indulged with a considerable time for the payment of part of the money, on giving bond on interest, with good security if required. 'Tis but a small part of the money that is expected to be paid immediately. Mr. Robert Dixon who now lives on the land has a lease of it for twenty-one years, eight of which is expired. The Title is indisputable.

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

N. B. The sale to begin at two o'clock precisely.

St. Mary's county. October 18, 1773.

To be sold for ready money and good London bills, on Tuesday the 14th day of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr. John Francis Taney, deceased, near Cole's creek, on Patuxent river,

A PARCEL of very likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, some of which are from three to nine and ten years old. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue two, three, or four days, by

ELIZA TANEY, Administratrix,

ts N. LEWIS SEWALL, Administrator.

October 6, 1773.

To be sold, at publick vendue, on Monday the first day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day that happens after, at the plantation of Mrs. Sarah Boswell, in Charles county, near the main road that leads from Port-Tobacco to Bryan-town, for ready cash,

A PARCEL of likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also stock of all kinds, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock, and continue till all are sold.

SARAH BOSWELL, administratrix.

ts CHARLES MANKIN, administrator.

Saint Mary's county, October 10, 1773.

To be sold at publick auction, on the premises, on Friday the fifth of November next,

A LEASE for twenty-one years to come, being for part of a very valuable tract of land, known by the name of Matapony, lying bold on the mouth of Patuxent river, a remarkable place for trade, fish and oysters, large sea vessels lay frequently within pistol shot of my door. On this land is a very good dwelling house, with two rooms below and one above, newly compleated; a garden lately paled in, and an old dwelling house, which, with a small expence, may be made to answer the purpose of a granery. Any person disposed to purchase said lease, may be further informed, and know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber, who may be met with at the house of Mr. James Anderson, tavern keeper, in Charles county, on Saturday the 30th of this inst. or at any other time on the premises.

w 3 WILLIAM ROGERS.

October 15, 1773.

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 11th day of November next, for bills of exchange, sterling cash, or current money,

PART of a tract of land, called Samuel's Chance, containing 250 acres, 60 or 70 acres under fence, it being very good land for wheat, corn, or tobacco; it lies on Hawlings river, in Frederick county, nigh to Mr. Henry Griffith's. Any person inclining to purchase the said land, may know the terms by applying to me the subscriber on the said plantation.

w3 SAMUEL FARMER.

Dorchester county, September 20, 1773.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself James Green, and says he came from Antigua, he is about five feet eight inches high, can read and write very well. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

DANIEL SULIVANE, junr. sheriff.

Annapolis, October, 12, 1773.

THE subscriber understanding book-keeping in all its various methods, would be glad to appropriate the evenings of the ensuing season to posting or settling any merchant's or tradesman's books, or engrossing of writings for any private gentleman, or others, in any of the hands practised in England. Those who may have occasion, and think proper to employ him, may depend on their business being executed in a neat and correct manner, by

Their humble servant,

3 w GEORGE RANKEN.

RAN away the 2d of October 1773, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, not far from Magruder's warehouse, a mulatto fellow called Lin, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been accustomed to wear his hair tied behind in a cue or club, he has a down look, speaks pretty good English, has a scar or depression on his forehead, occasioned by a blow, it is situated so high above his eyebrows that it may be easily covered with his hat; a small piece has been taken out of the gristly part of one of his ears by the bite of a horse: he took with him and may be supposed to wear, a blue duffil coat without lining, trimmed with basket buttons, a striped silk jacket, a pair of drilling and a pair of buckskin breeches. Whoever secures the said fellow so that the owner may get him again, shall receive three pounds reward, besides what the law allows.

w4 JAMES TRUMAN.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, on sunday the 10th inst. (October) from the subscriber in Bladensburgh, an indented Irish servant man, imported last July from London, named Barnard Fitzpatrick, of middle stature, well set, dark complexion, black hair, has a remarkable scar on one side of his chin larger than a shilling: had on and took with him, two white shirts, a striped callico jacket, a cloth coloured half worn cloth ditto, leather breeches, a felt hat bound with black ferreting, thread stockings, a pair of blue-ribb'd ditto, and it is probable he has forged a pass; he says he has a friend on board the man of war lying off Annapolis. Whoever shall take up and bring home said fellow, shall receive, if taken not more than 20 miles from home, thirty shillings; if above 20 miles, the above reward of three pounds, paid by

w 3 JAMES HUNT.

All masters of vessels are forbid to employ or carry him off.

TALBOT COUNTY RACES.

On Thursday the 11th of November will be run for, at Francis Clinton's, late Humphrey's, which is about twenty miles from Mr. Hutchings's ferry,

A PURSE of TWENTY PISTOLES, free for any horse, mare, or gelding; two mile heats. Four years old to carry seven stone seven pounds; five years old eight stone, six years old eight stone seven pounds; and aged nine stone.

On the day following will be run for,

A PURSE of TEN POUNDS, carrying weight for age, and blood to be fixed on the day of running by the judges. The winning horse the preceding day excepted.

And on the Saturday will be run for, the entrance money of the two first days, on the same terms as Friday's race; the winning horses only excepted. The horses to be entered at Francis Clinton's the day preceding each race, paying thirty shillings the first day, and ten shillings for the second and third; and to start precisely at two o'clock each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all disputes.

Saint Mary's county.

WHEREAS Susanna the wife of the subscriber hath eloped from his bed and board; these are therefore to forewarn any person from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the 17th day of October, 1773.

w 2 RICHARD MASON.

COMMITTED to the jail of Calvert county as a runaway, a young negro man, who calls himself Phill, and says he belongs to Peter Green, near Bryan-town, in Charles county; he is a well made fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high: has on, an old cotton jacket, osnabrig shirt and crocus trousers. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges.

CLEMENT SMITH, sheriff.

STRAYED FROM ANNAPOLIS,

A SMALL red cow, about 4 years old, without spots, and her ears cropt; she cannot be far from town. Whoever brings the same to the subscriber, or acquaints him where she may be had, shall be rewarded for his pains.

ELIE VALLETTE.

October 27, 1773.

STRAYED or stolen about two months ago, a milch brown and white crumple horned cow; has a slit in both ears, four white feet, and a white end to her tail. Whoever will bring her home, or give information to Jordan Stigar, (baker) near the church, in Annapolis, shall receive fifteen shillings currency reward.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Molly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from London, and to be sold, by the subscribers, at their store on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

A NEAT and general assortment of European and East-India goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

ON Wednesday the 6th inst. in the bay between the mouths of Chester and Patapsco rivers, a Moses built boat broke loose and went adrift from a sloop of mine; she is about 14 feet keel, her frame all of mulberry, except the stern; she is lined with pine plank, has a black bottom, and her gunwale painted yellow on the outside, and red on the inside as well as her stern sheets. As the wind blew fresh from the northward it is supposed she has drifted a good way down the bay. Whoever takes up and secures the said boat, and gives such notice thereof as that the subscriber may get her again, shall receive fifteen shillings reward, and if delivered to Mr. James Cheston, in Baltimore-town, or to Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis, twenty shillings will be paid them, for account of

3w THOMAS RINGGOLD.

To be sold for ready money, at Baltimore-town, on Wednesday the third day of November,

A LARGE schooner boat, burthen 900 bushels, about three months old, supposed to sail as fast as any boat in the bay. At the same time will be sold, a few hogsheads of old Lisbon wine.

w3 ROBERT READ.

Bladensburg, Sept. 29, 1773.

I INTEND to go to England this Fall, therefore all persons indebted to me, and those who have any claims against me, are hereby desired to come and settle their accounts with

FRANCIS HATFIELD.

TO BE LET,

THE house and out houses lately the Rev. Mr. Neill's, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, together with a large garden, and two grass lots in front, between the house and the river. The house is well built, of good brick, 35 feet square, two stories; four rooms on each floor, with a commodious garret. A brick kitchen, 21 by 25, five rooms below, three above, very conveniently laid out for several useful purposes, three fireplaces below, and one above. A negro house, poultry house, stable, chaise house, and corn house. There are two orchards of very fine fruit, of which the tenant may have abundantly sufficient for every use for his family. The situation is high, dry, healthy and very beautiful, being in full view of all the shipping trading in the river, and several fine seats. It has the advantages of very good fishing, fowling, and fine oysters; in a good neighbourhood, about seven miles below the road from Philadelphia to Annapolis. A family at this place may either be quite retired, or enjoy the company of an agreeable set of acquaintance.

It should seem to be particularly suitable to a gentleman of either of the genteel professions, who has a family.

Apply to the subscriber at his dwelling house near and in full view of the above.

4 w E. TILGHMAN.

N. B. A very fine cellar under the whole in three divisions, very well contrived.

Anne-Arundel county, October 11, 1773.

To be sold at publick vendue, the 25th inst. at the late dwelling house of William Reed, deceased, for ready money,

A PARCEL of healthy country born slaves, some stock, and houshold furniture, &c. by

2 w ELEANOR REED, executrix.

The abovementioned stock and houshold furniture was advertised to have been sold the 20th of July last, but was put off on account of a dispute that arose among the children of the deceased about their respective claims, but will positively be sold on the day above-mentioned. E. R.

THE Land office issue warrants as formerly, and all persons who have made application for warrants or any kind of business in that office, are desired to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of such application.

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. Off.

August 18, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Elk Ridge church, the 8th inst. an English convict servant, named Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, well made, fair complexion, gray eyes, wears his hair, one of his teeth stands further forward than the others: had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt, roll trousers, felt hat, and coarse new shoes: he pretends to know the duties of a sailor, may have changed his name, and forged or otherwise fraudulently obtained a pass.—Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that he may be had again, shall have if 30 miles from home, three pounds, if out of the province five pounds (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges if brought home.

tf THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

October 14, 1773.

By the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee will attend every day, during this ſeſſion, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the aſſembly room, in order to hear ſuch matters as may come properly before them.

Signed by order of the committee,
JOHN COURTS JONES, Clk.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has obtained patents for near ſix thouſand acres of land, thirteen hundred of which upon the banks of the Ohio, beginning at the ſecond large bottom below the mouth of the little Kanhawa, and four thouſand two hundred about two miles above Col. George Waſhington's ten thouſand acre tract upon the banks of the great Kanhawa; he propoſes to divide the ſame into ſuitable tenements as may be deſired, and leaſe them upon moderate terms, allowing a reaſonable number of years rent free, provided within the ſpace of two years from the laſt of October next; three acres for every fifty contained in each lot, and proportionably for a leſſer quantity ſhall be cleared, fenced, and tilled; and that by or before the commencement of the firſt rent, five acres for every hundred, and proportionably as above ſhall be encloſed and laid down in good graſs for meadow, and that at leaſt fifty good fruit trees ſhall be planted on the premiſſes. Any perſon inclinable to ſettle on thoſe lands, may be more fully informed, by applying to the ſubſcriber near Port-Tobacco, and would do well in communicating their intentions before the firſt of November next, that a ſufficient number of lots may be laid off to anſwer the demand. The land is well watered and very rich, abounding with fine fiſh and wild fowl of various kinds.

5 w JAMES CRAIK.

Benedict Town, October 11, 1773.

I HAVE received letters from the creditors of Meſſ. Perkins and Brown, of London, merchants, co-partners with Thomas Buchanan, of this province, merchant, who have taken out a commiſſion of bankruptcy againſt them, bearing date the 4th of Auguſt laſt, by which I am deſired to give publick and immediate notice, to all perſons indebted to the ſaid Perkins, Buchanan and Brown, not to pay any of their debts, to any perſon or perſons whatever, without the order in writing, of the aſſignees duly choſen under the ſaid commiſſion, or their attorney, authoriſed for that purpoſe, of which due notice will be given: and for the further ſatisfaction of thoſe who may be herein intereſted, I have inſerted an extract of part of the ſaid letter underneath. And it is hoped that thoſe who have claims, in this country, againſt the ſaid late co-partnerſhip, will not take any ſteps, for the recovery thereof, which may unneceſſarily create an expence that can otherwiſe be avoided.

3 w JAMES FORBES.

Mr. JAMES FORBES,

SIR, London, Auguſt 4, 1773.

THIS poſſibly may not be the firſt information you may have had of the ſituation of the houſe of Meſſ. Perkins, Buchanan and Brown, nor have we now time to acquaint you with the whole ſtate of their affairs, the packet being to be made up in a few hours; let it ſuffice that many of the creditors reſolved upon and have actually taken out a commiſſion of bankrupt againſt Perkins and Brown, and make choice of you for their attorney in ſo important a concern as we are certain this will prove, and they moſt earneſtly ſolicit your acceptance thereof, and by the next opportunity, you will be more powerfully arm'd and authoriſed by the aſſignees under the commiſſion to execute this buſineſs: we here are of opinion and conclude that the accompanying notice be inſerted in your news papers, and we are alſo adviſed it will be neceſſary to give the ſame notice to all the debtors mentioned in the incloſed liſt, and all debtors with whom your knowledge or information may furniſh you. Meſſ Barlow and Co. have got poſſeſſion of the books, which prevented our ſending you a particular liſt, but we have great reaſon to believe that their aſſignment will be ſet aſide, not being duly executed by all the partners.

We underſtand there are alſo other extraordinary aſſignments given by Mr. Brown, with which we apprehend no perſon will be ſafe in complying, as the validity of them will be alſo conteſted under the commiſſion of bankrupt which we have taken out againſt Perkins and Brown, as partners with Buchanan.

We are your's, &c.

Signed by JOHN & THOMAS HARDY,
JAMES & CLARKE,
PERKINS & RUSSELL,
JOHN PLATT,
MAUDUIT WRIGHT, & Co.
DARBY & MORGAN.

Weſt River, Sept. 27, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber gives this publick notice, that he has a good new boat, 28 feet keel and 12 feet beam, to croſs the bay with paſſengers, their carriages and horſes, into Talbot county, Kent Iſland, or Dorſet, or to any part of the head of the Bay. As I the ſubſcriber have kept ferry for theſe 20 years and upwards, and have given general ſatisfaction, I hope it will encourage gentlemen, &c. to continue their favours. Paſturage and lodging gratis. There is another good boat kept by William Webb Hadaway, in Talbot county, Bay ſide, to carry paſſengers, their carriages and horſes, to Weſt River, or any part of the Bay.

w4 SELE TUCKER.

Charles county, July 17, 1773.

ON the 11th of October will be ſold at George-Town, a houſe and lot, formerly purchaſed by Meſſ. Barnes and Ridgate from Maj. Thomas Addiſon, as alſo three lots in the addition to George-Town, and five lots in Carrollſburgh.

And on the 19th of October will alſo be ſold on the premiſes, a lot of ground near Newport in Charles county, whereon is a large new houſe that will ſuit either for a ſtore or dwelling houſe; alſo on the ſame day will be ſold ſeveral tracts of valuable land lying near Newport, containing between 6 and 700 acres, formerly belonging to Mr. Robert Horner; as alſo ſundry lots of ground or parcels of land, part of Chaptico manor; alſo ſeveral likely negroes, with the ſtock and plantation utenſils of every kind on the above lands, lately the property of Meſſ. Barnes and Ridgate.

The above will be ſold at publick ſale on the ſeveral days aforeſaid, and twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſers, on giving bonds on intereſt, with ſecurity, if required.

Alſo, to be ſold at private ſale, as ſoon as a proper purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall offer, the following parcels of goods at Meſſ. Barnes and Ridgate's ſtores in Maryland, viz.

At Port-Tobacco, about - -	£. 2300 coſt.
At Newport, about - - - - -	1600
At George-Town, about - - -	2000

The terms of ſale for the above goods will be very advantageous to the buyer, and may be known by applying to either of the ſubſcribers, or to Mr. Thomas Johns at George-Town, Mr. Joſeph Gwinn at Newport, or Mr. Zephaniah Turner at Port-Tobacco.

JOHN ROGERS, THOMAS STONE, PHILIP R. FENDALL, } Truſtees for Meſſ. Barnes and Ridgate.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inſt. at night, a convict ſervant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the weſt of England, a ſpare ſlim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſhort black hair, and has loſt one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings and ſhoes, and a new felt hat; it's poſſible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a ſum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overſeer on the aboveſaid plantation, or to the ſubſcriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, ſhall have the above reward for their trouble, beſides what the law allows, paid by tf HENRY RIDGELY.

May 20, 1773.

In purſuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Meſſrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the ſubſcribers, in truſt for the payment of their debts in the manner in the ſaid deed expreſſed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given to the country creditors of the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other ſpecialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona fide executed and drawn by the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty firſt day of February next, to meet the ſaid creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the ſaid province of Maryland, for the purpoſe of receiving their claims in writing againſt the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforeſaid, and releaſes of the perſons of the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And that all thoſe of the ſaid creditors, who ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſignify their claims in writing to us or one of us, or who ſhall neglect or refuſe to releaſe and acquit the perſons of the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in conſideration of the benefits and advantages the ſaid creditors are to receive under the ſaid deed, on or before the ſaid twenty-firſt day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the ſaid truſt deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purport true intent and meaning thereof. JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Lately imported, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber at Bladenſburg, by wholeſale or in ſingle packages,

A PARCEL of German oſnabrigs and rolls, coarſe woollens, conſiſting of bed blankets, duffil blankets, broad and narrow clothes, duffil, Bath coating and ſhalloon; alſo a parcel of ſaddlery and cutlery, and a ſmall quantity of linen handkerchiefs. w4 ROBERT DICK.

Auguſt 31, 1773.

STRAY'D or ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's lot late laſt night, a large light ſtrawberry roan horſe, with a thin mane and ſwitch tail, his noſe and face are mealy, is ſhod before, his brand unknown; his ears in particular are very dark, paces, trots and gallops. Whoever will ſecure ſaid horſe and give notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have if taken in Anne-Arundel county ten ſhillings, and if in any other county one piſtole, and if out of the province three pounds; and if ſtolen and the thief convicted thereof five pounds.

tf WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about 18 months ago, a luſty ſtrong negro man named Hammet, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his noſe and upper lip grow cloſer together than common, owing to a hurt he had when a boy; he is ſuppoſed to frequent the quarters of Meſſ. Edward Gantt and Samuel Parran in Calvert county, as he has a brother at each of thoſe places. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro and brings him to the ſubſcriber living near Benedict-town on Patuxent river, ſhall receive a reward of five pounds currency from

6w JOHN PERRIE.

Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt night about eight o'clock, an indented ſervant man, named Thomas Hoſkins, lately imported in the Lovely Kitty, Capt. Collwell Howard, is a bricklayer by trade, a ſtout well ſet man, about 28 years of age, pitted with the ſmall-pox, wears his own hair, and is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high: took with him a Jacket and breeches of light coloured bearſkin, with oſnabrig lining; he took alſo a new felt hat, a red ſtriped under jacket, dark blue yarn ſtockings, and copper buckles; he has a diſcharge from the army in the name of John Holloway, and without doubt will go by that name; he ſays he has a brother in Philadelphia, and 'tis ſuppoſed will make that way; 'tis thought he has a forged paſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any jail ſo that he may get him again, ſhall receive five pounds reward, beſides what the law allows.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

Cheſter-town, Kent county, Sept. 25.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 5th of June laſt, a convict ſervant man named James Lewis, by country an Engliſhman, aged about 45 years, talks hoarſe, much in the weſt country dialect: he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, round ſhouldered, ſtoops in his walk, has a down look, and is of a ſwarthy dark complexion, and has ſhort dark hair. Had on and took with him two oſnabrig ſhirts, two pair of oſnabrig trouſers, a mixed coloured fearnought over jacket, a black and white country cloth under jacket, a new felt hat, a pair of black worſted knit breeches, and a pair of country made ſhoes almoſt new. He has been near five years in the country, and underſtands farming and driving an ox team pretty well. He went in company with Mary Philips the wife of John Philips, and pretend to be man and wife. Mary Philips had with her a male child about 7 months old, ſhe is middle ſized, round ſhouldered, has light coloured hair, thin ſharp viſage, pale complexion, and fair ſkin; it is thought they are gone over the Bay to the back ſettlements. Whoever takes up and ſecures the aforeſaid ſervant man in any jail, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have 5 pounds reward and if brought home reaſonable charges beſides the above reward, paid by

THOMAS SMYTH.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUSCRIBER,

THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leaſed land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Buſh-Town, on the main road that goes from Buſh to York-Town, Pennſylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will ſuit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewiſe well ſituated for a tavern or ſtore, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to ſeveral people for keeping taverns and ſtores; it is well adapted for ſuch buſineſs, as it lies in the heart of a ſettlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two ſmall plantations; on one of them a ſmall dwelling houſe in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit, and bears well; on the other place there is a middling good large dwelling houſe in pretty good repair, and other convenient houſes, and a ſmall apple orchard of good fruit; there likewiſe may be made meadow enough to ſupport the place with hay, without much trouble. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the ſubſcriber.——Likewiſe to be ſold, a large two ſtory brick dwelling houſe in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the houſe is almoſt new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, cellars under the whole, and a neat ſtore made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the houſe, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Eſq; Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the aforeſaid houſe and lot, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indiſputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

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